ITALY.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Italian Boys Making Pireworks and Fourth of July Demonstrations Under the Windows of the Vatican.

EFFECT ON THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Trying to Catch an Old Bird with Chaff.

Coaxing the Pope to Illuminate St. Peter's and Join in the Rejoicings of the Heathen.

The Festival and Illuminations -- The Review---Fires and Firemen.

HOISTING THE ITALIAN FLAG.

IRELAND IN ROME.

Mazzoni, Sir Walter Scott, Garibaldi.

ROME. June S. 1873. Rome celebrated yesterday and the day before, the first and second days of June, together with the other Italian cities, the Festival of the Statuto or Constitution granted by Carl Albert to the Piedmontese in 1848, and extended by his son, the present King, gradually to the whole of Italy. The ay is sacred to the Italians, like the Fourth of July is to America, being commemorative of the birth of Italian constitutional existence, and at the same time of the achievement of Italian unity. The spirit in which the lestival was celebrated in Rome may best be gathered, perhaps, from a pernsal of the Syndic's address to the citizens, which was placarded all over Rome during a week before the day of the fete.

The constitution represents:—
Liberty, because it substitutes the law to the despotism of the individual and of castes.
Duity, because it is a pact which has gathered in a single body the scattered members of the nation.
Independence, because it is the barrier against the past, the guarantee for the luture, guarded by 25,000,000 of inhabitants ready to fight in its de-

the past, the guarantee for the luture, guarded by 25,000,000 of inhabitants ready to fight in its defence.

With good reason the commemoration of the statuto has been declared a national file. Rome, more than all other parts of Italy, aspires to celebrate the occasion in a becoming manner. The constitution sworn to at Turin by the august father of Victor Emmanuel has been received by him upon the battle field of Novara, guarded and vallantly defended by his sword and that of his son. He has known how, with the co-operation of the entire nation, to restore the ancient capital to its true position. How many among us, 0f my fellow citizens, have by sacrifice of all kinds co-operated in this noble enterprise! We can with pride recall to mind the facts and exclaim:—

"We have attained the goal! Rome is to-day the capital of Italy—one, free and independent!"

I recall with pride the day of the phibiscite, which completed the work of the statuto, in reuniting Rome with Italy. In consequence of that vote we are to-day the capital of a grand nation. Victor Emmanuel is in our midst, the Parliament holds its meetings within our walls, and an august sovereign stranger honors our city by her presence. Let us respond to the calumnites, to the boastings of the reaction and anarchy, and prove to the world that we are still the Romans of the 2d of October, 1870.

NON-PARTICIPATION OF THE CLERGY.

The fetes passed off quite successfully, although the participation was by no means universal, the clericals keeping conscientiously away, and in many cases showing their displeasure by refusing to illuminate their houses or to display the Italian ag. More than a third part of the houses, and nore than half the palaces of the city, were distinguished by the gloom that reigned in and outside on the night of the fete. There is a large element of the population yet to be satisfied pefore the fete atuto will be celebrated by liberals and clericals alike. The clericals of Rome refuse to acknowledge any such thing as an Italian constituion. The government consequently ignores their existence, and on the other hand sought to treat the loyal portion of its subjects to a festival should compensate for the loss, or eclipse the grand festivities of papal days. programme included illuminations, pyrotechnical displays, mimic confingrations, music, reviews, distribution of medals, a general holiday and other harmless but edifying spectacles calculated to amuse the people. The authorities had likewise, intentionally or unintentionally, determined to give the sick Pontiff the full benefit of these noisy demonstrations by letting off its fire crackers, fire wheels and big guns immediately under the windows of the Vatican. This was an unpardonable thoughtpal authorities; for the noisy spectacle was well calculated to send any sick man of ordinary powers into convulsions, and the only wonder is that the Pone is no worse after the ordeal. Permit me to speak on this subject first, and to discard any attempt to describe the festivities in chronological

APPLICTIONS OF THE PAPACY. In no other country of Europe would the first ecclesiastical dignitary of the land be treated with such disrespect as has been shown towards Pope ing the past few days of national rejoicing. While the Holy Father lay at the point of death (for his condition must always be considered precarious the government and Parliament insisted on pass ing the laws against the religious orders and of whatever religion they might be, left that every fresh measure against the lathers was a new sword-thrust directed at the breast of the sick Pontiff. What effect, then, would be produced upon the Pope by the firing of 100 cannon and the roar of 4,000 rockets sent simultaneously into the sky, the revise of a Footh of July display concentrated in 4.000 rockets sent simultaneously into the sky, the revise of a Fox-th of July display concentrated in one point, not five minutes' distance from St. Peter's and the Vatican? Presuming that all readers are not acquainted with the topography of Rome I will afternot to make the situation of the lestal display clear. The Tiber separates the city proper from the Vatican side of the river. Crossing the ancient bridge, or Ponte St. Angelo, we see directly in front the massive circular tower called the Castel St. Angelo, otherwise termed the Tomb of Hadrian. In general appearance it may be likened to the structure of Castle Garden when viewed from a distance. A huge relic of past grandeur it is, without beauty, but historically interesting as the mausoleum which Hadrian erected for his sche mausoleum which Hadrian rear'd on high. Imperial minic of old Egypt's piles, Colossal coryist of deformity, Whose travell'd phantasy from the far Nile's Enormous model, doom'd the artist's toils. To build for giants, and for his vain earth, His shrunken ashes, raise this dome! How smiles The gazer's eye with philosophic mirth.

Converted into a fortress in the fifth century it Converted into a fortress in the fifth centary it was shortly afterwards deprived of whatever beauties it may have once possessed, and afterwards formed a Papal fortress until the entry of the Italian troops in the city in September, 1870. Turning to the left after crossing the bridge, and passing through a narrow street, the wonderful structure of St. Peter's and the palace of the Vatican burst upon the view. The distance between the tower and the palace is not great, being only a walk of a lew minutes; in fact, the two edifices are connected by a subterranean way, which was used in former centuries by the inhabitants of the Vatican. The tower was used during the Easter festivities of former years for the display of fireworks, which, in connection with the lilumination of St. Peter's, produced an effect whose grandeur will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene.

the scene.

A BAIT POR THE HOLY FATHER.

Well, the Castel belongs now to the government.

St. Peter's is still the possession of the Pope. The authorities had at one time, in the innocence of their hearts. expected that the Vaffean authorities

would consent to the illumination of St. Peter's and thus help them celebrate the festival of the Statuto. They expected that the Papal authorities would decorate the columns, the cornices, the friezes, the bands of the dome and all the details of the wonderful edifice with the thousand lamps, which, lighted instantaneously as by the wand of the magician, should, with the display of fire around the figure of St. Angelo, evoke the plaudits of the thousands of thousands of spectators assembled to celebrate the lestival of a government which has shown itself at enmity with the Church and desirous of taking away the last vestiges of Papal power and grandeur! The idea was absurd; and yet the people imagined that the Vatican could be "gulled" into participating in the festivities, even if only in honor of the Empress of Russia! "The Catholic Church ever refused to participate in the festivities of the Pagan gods," said a Roman ecclesiastic to me, "and the present file has too many heathen characteristics about it to permit of His Holmess giving his sanction to it."

THE PETES.

So the government had to do its best with Castie St. Angelo. As a pyrotechnic display it was of a truth a great success. The designs brought on the front of the castie were both tasteful and artistic, and represented a monument having for its central figure italy depositing her vote in an urn, symbolical of popular suffrage, and at each side two allegorical figures representing the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Two other figures represented the liberty of the press and the liberty of public assembly. To the right and left were transparencies bearing the mottoes:—

A Roma Ci Siamo e Ci Resteremo, Vittorio Emanuele, XXVI. Novembre, • MDCCCLXXI.

'With the Loyalty of a King, with a Father's Affection."—Carl Albert, March 4, 1848.

"We Are, at Rome, and Here We Will Re main."—Victor Emanuel, November 27, 1871.

We Are, at Rome, and Here We Will Remain."—Victor Emanuel, November 27, 1871.

This design illuminated produced an exquisite effect, which was further heightened by the firing simultaneously, at the commencement of the exhibition, of 4,000 rockets, and at the close a bouquet of 4,500 baguettes. This display, together with the roar of cannon, the firing of rockets like the discharge of mitrailleuses, the music of seven or eight regimental bands, the clapping of bands of a hundred thousand people, produced a noise that startled the owls among the ruins of the distant Coliseum, and a glare that illumined every stone of St. Peter's. And in the sick chamber of the Vatican there was seated, in a high arm chair, the venerable Pontinf, surrounded by prelates and watched by the three physicians of the Vatican. Fortunately there were no serious results. In fact, His Holiness is now much improved. He said mass on Pentecost Sunday for the first time since his recovery. He had before attended mass, but had not said it himself.

The rest of the festivities were tame enough. Early Sunday morning the king held review of the Roman National Guard and of the regular regiments in Rome, consisting in all of five or six thousand men. His Majesty looked well, and on leaving the scene was greeted by the people with the clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs by fair sight-seers. A curious incident occurred the night previous on the occasion of a gala representation at the Apollo. The King had forgotten that the representation was a gail a one, and arrived at the theatre in an ordinary dress of gray stuff. Immediately on his arrival the performance was stoopped, and the band struck up the national hymn, while the people rose from their seats to greet the King. Victor Emmanuel, becoming aware of the ungala character of his dress, attempted to green the King however, was anything but kingly, since the coat he had procured was too small for his burly form, and rendered it impossible for him to move and bow with the grace and dig

King's gray jacket, twice too large for him. An audible smile spread over the faces of the audience.

ITALIAN FIRES AND FIREMEN.

The second day's festivities consisted in planting an Italian flag on the cross of an obelisk on the Piazza del Popolo, and by an exhibition of the drill and efficiency of the Roman Fire Brigade. For such a small show so large a crowd was never perhaps assembled. The vast 'square of the Popolo, the rigzag drive leading up to Monte Pincio, and the brow of the hill itself were crowded with the people and beauty of the city, who bore the heat of the fortunately declining sun with great patience and patriotism. A gentle burst of applause, consisting in the clapping of hands, rewarded the skillful men who succeeded in planting the Italian flag on the slender monolith on the square. For the display of the skill supposed to be possessed by the Roman Fire Brigade three or four thousand irancs had been expended by the municipality in the erection of a high wooden frame house on the great square, together with a rough, shed-like structure, thatched with straw. The feat to be exhibited with a house was this:—First it was to be set on fre, and then the fire brigade, with its hose and escapes, to immediately proceed to action. The fire was started and the fremen, having already laid down the water pipes, commenced playing on the dames, extinguishing them and drenching the house before they had time to take houd. Several attempts were made to set the house on fire again, but without success. Once, indeed, terror-stricken people were seen at the third story of the edifice, gesticulating and crying out for all stance, according to the programme, and they were immediately rescued. At last the firemen gave up the affair in disgust, swearing that they wanted nobler duty. So their attention was directed to the little straw-rooled house or that they wanted nobler duty. So their attention

that they wanted nobler duty. So their attention was directed to the little straw-rooted house or shed close by, from which the FLAMES BEGAN TO ISSUE in pretty large volumes. I then learned that the municipality, in order to test the life-preserving qualities of the Fire Brigade, had placed a lamb in the structure, and the great feat to be accomplished was to rescue the animal from the flames. This time the flames proved too much for the two or three fire engines pumped by the guardians of the public peace, alias policemen: the little lamb This time the flames proved too much for the two or three fire engines pumped by the guardians of the public peace, alias policemen; the little lamb and the straw-roofed shed were both destroyed. It was a very fortunate circumstance that the Plazza del Popolo is a distance of over a mile from the Vatican, otherwise I am afraid that the noise created by the firemen and policemen over that abortive fire, the creaking and screaming of the two old hand engines that, never having been used since the last fire half a decade ago, needed offing; the screams of the people of the house crying out for deliverance from the flames, and the terrible din created by the music corps of the Roman police, would have given a shock to the nerves of the sick Pontiff from which he would never have recovered. The Pope can comfort himself with one thing, however, that as long as he had to give the people dreworks and amusements, he gave them on a grand scale, and sent home natives and foreigners pleased with the brilliant show.

IRELAND IN ROME.

amusements, he gave them on a grand scale, and sent home natives and foreigners picased with the brilliant show.

"Call that a fire, indade, and thim squirts fire engynes!" exclaimed a Hibernian citizen of New York to me. "I ratherguess that my ould coompany and meself would have put out the fire and got out the lamb widout the aid of thim squirting apparatus at all." And continuing the train of thought suggested by the incident, he gave vent to his ideas of Rome and the Roman people in amusing strains, the more amusing to me since, although he has been in America twenty years, he returns when wrathful to the language of the Green Isle. "To tell ye the plain, honest tratth," he said, "and I have bane here a week, thase Italians are a quare people. Whare are the great Romans of ould? Look at the buildings about us—the Pantheon, the Coliseum, the arches and forums and the big water aqueducts and the baths and all the old ruins. They were built by men. These people are pigmies. They talk about the patricans! Bedad, methinks they are all plaabeians, and the only gintlemen in Rome are the poor, begging praists, who have nothing in the world to live on; and the way they trate the Pope! I am Catholic meself, and a good American, and I think not even the Turks would trate him worse than these sons of Italians." Although not a subject of His Holiness, I could not help agreeing with the remarks of my friend, and consequently feel justified in giving them here as faithfully as my memory serves me.

I had almost forgotten to describe the illumina-

ness, I come not describe the illumination of my friend, and consequently leel justified in giving them here as faithfully as my memory serves me.

I had almost forgotten to describe the illumination on the Capitoline Hill on the eve of the testival, when the square of the Capitol and the stairway of the lions leading up to it was illuminated.

STELLA D'ITALIA,

or the Star of Italy, while two bands of music discoursed to the crowds of people assembled. The ancient square has seen many brilliant gatherings and festivities, and if the bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius could speak for once he would say that he had never been treated to such tame ceremonies as on this special eccasion. Had he not and the bronze horse beneath him taken an important part in all those festivities connected with the raising of Cola de Rienzi to the dignity of Roman Tribune? True, they were stationed in front of St. John Lateran on that memorable occasion when wine was made to flow out of one nostril and water out of the other. But away with regrets for the past. I am affaid I am becoming imbued with the spirit of hostility towards the Italian government which animates the cierical breast. I cannot, of course, share their prayers jor the downfail of United Italy and the reestablishment of the Papal temporal power and the hopes again revived in the Vatican that France may interfere in favor of securing Rome to the Holy Father. Let us to-day join in the enthusiasm of national Italy if we can. She has great cause for rejoicing. "A period of twenty-five years," says our Roman contemporary, "has elapsed since Carlo Alberto gave a constitution to his subjects, and during that period Kaly has undergone some of the greatest changes recorded in her history. Freed from the Austriam yoke in her northern provinces, from the temporal sovereignty of the Pope in the Romagna, and from the Bourbon rule in the two Sicilies, she has become a united kingdom, and has in this respect to the ardent, life-long desire of her great partiot, Count Cayour. With a

the burden of taxation necessary to the combined ferdility of their soil, situation of their combined ferdility of their soil, situation of their commercial ports, manufacturing skill and high artistic taste so admirably untile in fitting them to command."

BAPTIM OF JEWS AND THESS.

Besides the festival of the Statuto some minor festivities have taken place during the week in vival in may mention as a carlosity. The 31st day of May is set apart in the ecclesiastical calendar of Rome for the baptism of Jews and Turks in the Church of St. John Lateran. A Roman journalist made the pligrimage thither for the purpose of witnessing the corremonies. He reports that he church of St. John Lateran. A Roman journalist made the pligrimage thither for the purpose of witnessing the corremonies. He reports that he church of St. John Lateran. A Roman journalist made the pligrimage thinter for the purpose of witnessing the corremonies. He reports that he church is the control of the

the same "touching evidence of two hearts in which the pulse of patriotism beats in unison."

ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Before closing this letter I would mention an event of interest to Americans. Some two or three rears ago a philanthropic hady—Mrs. Gould, an American—opened in Rome a school for Italian children, with whom she had great success. Now, I believe, she has some eighty or ninety children under her charge, some of whom are taught on Froebel's Kindergarten system, and the older ones provided with an excellent general education. She lately determined to open an industrial school for the purpose of training Italian boys to some useful occupation, and selected the Flee, the 1st of June, as the inaugural day. At present she has secured six boys for her new school. They are given entirely over to her charge until they attain their seventeenth year. For their accommodation she has secured spacious apartments in the old Maronite Cloister. In her treatment of her Italian scholars Mrs. Gould has pursued a praiseworthy course. The Italian government has on more than one occasion shown its sympathy for her Italian scholars Mrs. Gould has pursued a praiseworthy course. The Italian government has on more than one occasion shown its sympathy for her labors. We have, unfortunately, in Rome an American philanthropist (?) who considers it his mission to make converts of boys he induces to attend his schools. Such over-zealousness does more harm than good. The Romans have honored America by opening on the day of their great festival a library for the working classes and giving it the name of the "Library Frankliniand,"

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Maretzek opera season begins on the 6th of October and continues three weeks, the company returning for the closing performances in February. With Tamberlik, Lucca and Di Murska the season ought to be a very successful one, for we are told the mise en scène is in every way to sustain the reputation of the theatre. It is promised that the scenery and effects shall be superior to anything ever seen in New York when opera was

Mr. Dan Bryant takes a benefit at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening. There will be minstrelsy, of course, and besides, one act from the "Colleen Bawn" and the whole of "Handy Andy." Mr. Bryant plays two Irish characters, and he will be assisted by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of the Globe Theatre, Boston, who has not appeared in this city in two years; Mr. Davidge, Miss Mary Cary and other artists.

The season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre closes on Saturday evening with the joint benefit of Mr. J. H. Tooker, the business manager, and Mr. A. Appleton, the treasurer. There will be a special ort to please on that occasion, both at the gate and at the box office.

Salvini, the distinguished Italian actor, who begins his season at the Academy of Music on the 22d of September, has a large repertoire, which includes Othello, Hamlet, and Shylock, in "The Merchant of Venice," Giacommetti's "Sophocles,"
"Michael Angelo" and "Civil Death," Blum's "Orestes," "Zaira," "Samson" and "Saul." Speaking of his art. Mr. W. W. Story, the sculptor, in his 'Roba di Roma," says his "Saul is a wonderful performance, worthy to stand by the Louis XI. of Modena. The mixture of rage and insanity in this tormented spirit, his trances when the facts of the world around him disappear before the terrible visious conjured up by his brain, the subsequent intervals of painful weakness and senile sorrow, are expressed as only an actor of great imagina-Mr. Story remarks:-"Nothing is European in his embodiment of Othello; it is the inflammatory consuming a noble and tortured nature, it is the Moor himself, as Shakspeare drew him." These are excellent recommendations from an excellent

The committee of arrangements of the recent charity performance in behalf of the Foundling Asylum have passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Daly and the artists who assisted on that occasion.

Art and Angling. There are those who are fond of art and there are those who are found of angling, and whoever wishes to see the two things amicably united ought to inspect the library of Thomas Westwood, Esq. at Mr. J. W. Bouton's, 706 Broadway. It includes at Mr. J. W. Bouton's, 706 Broadway. It includes more than four hundred works, many of which are exquisitely illustrated—the only point which we are now considering. Trolling, bottom fishing, flyshing, every device known to Izaac Walton and his followers, here receive the finest and rarest illustration. The library is emphatically a Waltonian one, fitted to elicit the admiration of naturalists and sportsmen, while the number and the merit of the illustrations appeal to all who appreciate the niceties of art.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Definition of the Present Prospects of the Approaching Fall Campaign.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT.

Interviews with Sheriff Brennan and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall Organization-The Democracy To Be a Unit-Conditions of the Union-A Chance for the Democracy-Will It Be Thrown Away?

City politicians are very busy discussing the elections. On all sides this is the topic of the day. Considering the warmth of the weather men are much more in earnest about it than the topic would seem, at first sight, to be worth. During the last few days a reporter of the HERALO has seen and talked with a large number of persons, of varied political creed, of varying social position and of different political influence, and the burden of their talk, when it has been got down to a fine point, is that of discontent. Storekeepers say they ere not doing the business they ought to do, and they attribute the cause to retrenchment in the public offices, thus giving the employes less to spend. Livery stable keepers complain that "the boys" don't order carriages and "mounts" any more, and that if there was "stealing" there was at least good trade. Contractors say all public improvements are stopped. that in the old times there was at least employment, and you got paid for your work when you did it. Now there is no work, and you are not paid for what you have done. All the people who deal in luxuries and the requirements of life utter the same complaint of diminished custom, The official class too, the public servants of the lower grade, are also discontented. Their salaries have been ruthlessly and suddenly diminished; many have been discharged from office altogether, and they form a small army, who go about lamenting "the luck" that projected them on a reform era. It was the duty of the reporter to ascertain whether these regrets were well founded, and, in compdance with that duty, he reports that the complaint is universal, and that, whether the alleged cause is the real cause or not, the people generally seem to believe that it is. Should tuis belief go on strengthening it will be bad for THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

and, therefore, the reporter pursued his inquiries further and tried to ascertain the views of representative politicians as to the probable results of the Fail campaign. Two of these interviews are given below. Sheriff Brennan, as a power in Tammany, speaks by the card, and Mr. Nooney, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Apollo Hall, speaks as one having authority. Men of minor note were seen, and they but echo the sentiments of the above more prominent politicians. There is a universal sentiment that the democrats will win everything worth having at the next elections—if they are wise. This "if" is an important "if" when it is analyzed. There is not the slightest difference of opinion that the democracy united can carry the city and State. But this victory depends upon the character of the men who are put on the ticket. Grave doubts are expressed by men yield to putting men from the rank and file of the party on their ticket; that this will not be accepted by Apollo Hall, and, in the trouble that will then

THE REPUBLICANS WILL BUN AWAY again with all the patronage. Between this and Sep tember great changes and modifications of public opinion are expected, and the result will doubtless

opinion are expected, and the result will doubtless be somewhat different from that which is now presented. In the meantime there is a discontented people, a dissatisfied brigade or office and ex-office holders, and an army of hungry applicants for spoils, all waiting for the time when "old things shall have passed away and all things shall become new."

WHAT SHERIPF BRENNAN SAYS.

Sheriff Brennan, on one of the recent warm afternoons, was in his private office, at an open window, taking a rest and trying to keep cool by faming himself with a Japanese fan and by dispensing with a coat. His face bore marks of the lervent heat of the noonday sun, but otherwise the face was as calm as the quiet afternoon. There was no cloud on his brow, and the persecution of the Comptroller he had buried in oblivion; and at that moment he looked as though he had answered satisfactorily to himself the question of Tennyson—"Why should line all labor be?" In the midst of this sunlight reverle a reporter of the Herald en tered the office, and was greeted by the Sheriff more cordially, under the circumstances, than might be expected.

"Sheriff, what do you think of the municipal political situation?"

"Now, don't you think," answered the Sheriff,

"Sherin, what do you think o' the municipal political situation?"

"Now, don't you think," answered the Sherin,
"It's a little too hot to talk pointes? Don't you
think that you had better wait a bit and let's have
a rest till it gets a little cooler?"

"That's the way you may look at it, Sherin, because you know pretty well how things will be
fixed; but we newspaper people have to think of
the people who don't know and who want to know,
you know, all the time. The people, Mr. Sherin—
the people, the source of all power—a good old
democratic doctrine, and one that I know you
believe in."

democratic doctrine, and one that I know you believe in."

"That's all right," replied the Sheriff, fanning himself with renewed vigor. "I think we know pretty weil what the peopie will do at the next fall elections, speaking in a general way; but when it comes to saying who is going in and who is going out I don't think anyoody will know much about that until September."

"Combinations, giving and taking, talking over suitable men for the ticket and the strength of direrent political organizations, will be the topics of the day and night when the politicians get to Newport, to Saratoga, Long Branch, and may I say Greenwich, Sheriff?"

"Well, we'll leave Greenwich out this time," said the Sheriff, with a smile; "but there will be, no

port, to Saratoga, Long Branch, and may I say Greenwich, Sheriif?"

"Well, we'll leave Greenwich out this time," said the Sheriif, with a smile; "but there will be, no doubt, a good deal of talk of that kind at those places which may form a kind of basis for action later in the year."

"What do you think of the recent Apollo Hail movement, Sheriif?!"

"Well, I don't think very much about it. Of course, it is very desirable to have a united democratic party, but there are some of those fellows in Apollo Hail that I don't think Tammany would have anyway. I don't think anybody would have them. If the best were picked out, and they chose to unite with Tammany, I don't think Tammany would have any objections to receive them. But as to receiving Apollo Hail as an organization into the Tammany Society, I don't think that can be done; netther do I think it is wise that it should be done,"

"The adhesion of Apollo Hail to Tammany would would be of great service to Tammany in the next elections, and it is better to have the democratic party united."

"Well, there are men in Apollo Hail that would be of great service to Tammany, but there's a good many there that would do it or any other organization harm, and that is where a selection is renered inevitable if the democratic party is going to redeem itself thoroughly."

"What do you think of the chances of the democrats for the next Fall elections?"

"Went we shall have a demonstration on the Fourth of July that will surpass any other celebration for many years. When men come voluntarily to pay their assessments and are volunteering to help us, men who were holding back before when things didn't look quite so well, I tell you it's a pretty healthy sign."

"St that caused by a confidence in the ultimate success of democratic principles, or is it the reaction consequent on reform?"

"Well, I don't think it is either. You see this reform revise pretty well holow; everyboly seems."

success of democratic principles, or is it the reac-tion consequent on reform?"
"Well, I don't think it is either. You see this re-

tion consequent on reform?"

"Well, I don't think it is either. You see this reform cry is pretty well blown; everybody seems dissatisfied; trade is a long way from being what it was. Men say, 'Well, 4f there was stealing, we could get our money, and we had a better trade, but now all public improvement is stopped.' Men who have honest claims can't get them, and this creates an army of discontented people."

"But don't the people who complain in this way fall to discriminate between republicans and democrats, and won't the 'slient vote,' as it is called, be a 'slient vote' as it was before the people were aroused to their danger in the reform movement?"

"No, that is just where the democrats come in. This reform movement was mainly a republican movement; at any rate, they took advantage of it for their own political ends. Well, they don't turn out to be any more honest than anybody else. We saw that when they tried to put their charter through the Legislature, and this charter they have passed is not going to last."

"Then, if the people have that opinion of both political parties, where does the prospect of the success of either come in ?"

"'Il comes in in the nomination of good and trusted men by the dominant political party. Tammany has shown itself a good executive power, and all that needs to be done is to put good men on the Tammany ticket and Tammany will win."

win."
"It won't matter about the patronage being in the hands of reformers and republicans, will it? Many of the leading offices, both county and city,

are held by republicans, and when it comes to an election that is an important element of considera-

are beld by republicans, and when it comes to an election that is an important element of consideration."

"That would be so if the offices were held under the same powerful party grip as Tammany held them belore the break up. But is there any harmony in the public departments? Are they not all at cross-purposes? Have the Mayor's appointments suited the people generally? Has not the effect of the appointments been to cause bickerings and quarrellings even in the Commissions themselves, so that when the departments are called upon to act politically, why, they won't respond; that is all there is in that?"

This last remark led to the relation of a number of anecdotes and reminiscences, in which the Sheriff was the principal figure, from the time he was Captain of Police to the present day, all of which were very interesting, and were listened to by the reporter with great delight; but, inasmuch as they do not bear immediately upon the present question, they are not reproduced.

MIAT MIL ROBERT NOONEY SAYS.

Mr. Robert Nooney, of Fourth avenue, is the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Apolio Hall organization, and he was called upon by a reporter of the HERALD to give his views of the present political outlook.

"Mr. Nooney," said the reporter, "I have called upon you to ask you if, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall organization, you have taken any action in reference to the offered union of Apollo Hall with Tammany."

"No, sir; the meeting that was held the other night was merely an ordinary meeting, and the opportunity was taken to make a declaration of principles, or rarher overtures, that would show that we were not desirous of being antagonistic to the growth of true democratic principles, in the direction of forming a union with Tammany?"

"No, there would not be much practical good in taking any notice yet. Everybody is or will be away until September, and therefore it would be useless to seek the action of any political organization in relation thereto."

"Shall you take a

that fact is to ignore the political organization virtually."

"Then you propose to unite the Apollo Hall organization with Tammany in order to present the democratic party as a unit?"

"No, that is not our motive. This city is unquestionably a democratic city and we think there is room enough in it for two democratic organizations. We think, also, it will be far better for the party that there should be two. The effect would be, we think, to prevent, to a large extent, that corruption that becomes so potent when any one political organization assumes the uncontrolled power."

"Then, on what is it that you desire to unite?"
"On men. That is really it in one or two words; or, in other words, we shall try to agree upon a ticket for the Fall elections. That will be our only tie of union. We don't care which organization the men come from. All we shall insist upon will be that they be men whom the people will be able to trust and know on their presentation. If Tammany will do this we will unite on electing that ticket, preserving our organization, our boxes, and, indeed, our own machinery complete."
"What do you think of the chances of success if this programme is carried out next Fall ?"
"There can be no chance about it. The democratic party must carry this city and State. There is nothing to prevent it. I am certain of that, and it is to accomplish this that Apollo Hall has put that platform before the people. If Tammany is wise she will accept it. If not, why we shall go on in our own way, but always as deinocrats."
Thanking Mr. Nooney for his very valuable information, the reporter left, satisfied that Apollo Hall had at least one man whose head was level.

EXPLOSION OF CARTRIDGES.

A Whole Family Almost Annihilated-The Danger of Playing with Fire— One Child Fatally Injured and Four Other Persons Dangerously So—Two Persons Blown Into the Street.

Passers by in Dev street, about noon yesterday, were thunder-struck at hearing, the terrible report of an explosion which seemed to shake the very air around them. At the same moment there came from the inner portion of a store a cloud of dust and heterogeneous particles, which for a few moments made it impossible to see ten paces before one. It was evident that something singular and unusual had happened, and by standers who, for the first few seconds after the explosion seemed to be paralyzed, rushed to the spot. The full extent of the catastrophe could

It appeared that about the time mentioned Mr. Nathan Harsh, who keeps a hardware and government store warehouse at 49 Dey street, was standing at the back part of the store in company with another gentleman and his three sons, Forrest, Harry and Griffith Harsh; a porter, Charles Leonaid was also near by. Mr. Harsh was at the time endeavoring to extract the powder from a metallic cartridge. The instrument came in contact, it is supposed, with the detonating powder, of which a part of the cartridge is made, and it exploded. The ball, flying through the air, struck with full force against a box of the same kind of cartridges which stood close by. In a second the whole box gave one terrific explosion, followed by a number of weaker detonations. The entire building was shaken to the foundation, and several buildings adjacent received more or less of a shock. A portion of one of the walls was torn down, and number of articles in the store were thrown from one place to another, so that the whole was a scene of almost unparalleled confusion and dismay. Mr. Harsh and the man Leonard were the first to receive the discharge, and both were frightfully Harsh, two-Forrest and Griffith-were very badly hurt, but the eldest, Harry, a boy of about seven-

hurt, but the eldest, Harry, a boy of about seventeen years of age, escaped all serious injury, having only a few slight bruises on his hands and face.

When the explosion took place two gentlemen—Messrs. Kingsland and Theodore Haeglen—were talking together in the front portion of the store, but, in spite of the multitudinous missiles which flew around they were untouched and unharmed, but were literally blown out of the store. The four injured persons were taken to the station house in Liberty street, and an ambulance soon arrived and transported them to the Park Hospital. Of all, the man Leonard seemed to be tne most severely hurt and presented a fearful sight of suffering. He was not recognizable and seemed to be suffering horrible torture.

of all, the man Leonard seemed to be the most severely hurt and presented a fearful sight of suffering. He was not recognizable and seemed to be suffering. He was not recognizable and seemed to be suffering the evening a reporter of the Herald Called at the Park Hospital, where the sufferers were confined. They are all placed in one ward of the hospital. When they were taken there they were immediately attended to by Doctors Finhrer and Hardy. It was found that the young boy, Griffith, was the worst injured of all. His lace, neck, hands and parts of his body were literally black with the burned powder. His eyes had been burned to a clinder, so that even should he recover it is impossible that he should ever regain his eyesight. It is thought by the doctors, however, to be exceedingly improbable that he will live. He lies in his bed in the ward perfectly quiet, but presenting in his appearance little that is human. The man Leonard is the next most injured, but it is probable that, with the aid of his natural health, he may get over the effects; but he must remain disfigured for life. His arms and hands, face and neck are burned on aff their surfaces and are covered with bandages. He can barely speak. The father, Mr. Harsh, is also terribly injured, but will no doubt live. Here, also, the face and hands and neck have suffered most. His hair is burned quite from his head, and nothing remains but a charred mass. He was conscious enough last night to speak of what had occurred. He says that when the explosion took place he was picking a cartridge, but does not believe that it was this which caused the explosion. He was this which caused the explosion. He was perfectly sensible after the occurrence and did not feel the pain for some time. He thinks it very fortunate the front door was open, allowing a vent for the air to pass out. Had it been closed the whole building might have been demolished. It was in the back part of the store that he whole afternoon and evening attending to all the wants of her family. This cal

to her.

When the explosion took place several fire engines rushed to the spot, but as there was no fire they soon returned. The extent of the damage may be estimated at about eight hundred dollars.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY.

TORONTO, Ont., June 21, 1873. The Man, a government organ, this morning

The Matl, a government organ, this morning says:—

We are informed on good authority that a meesing of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called for the 4th of July, in Montreal, to ratify an agreement entered into with parties in England. It is believed the agreement is of a kind which will commend itself to the Board, and that the country may confidently look forward to the success of the enterprise.

Sir Hugh Allan and his associates left England for Canada, on Wednesday last, by the steamer Circassian.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

A Busy Week in Prospect at the Great Seats of Learnin .- B ccalaureate S.rmons To-Day and the Week's Programme-The Closing of the

Public Schools.

The commencement season at all the institutions of learning in the land is now fully inaugurated, and already the ceremonies have passed at many of the most famous colleges in the various States, Rutgers Female College, the New York University, Madison University, Wisconsin University, West Virginia University and other popular seats of education have had their commencements during the past few days; but the week now opened will witness the commencements of some of the most famous colleges in the Union, and the results will be fraught with the deepest interest to thousands of people, not merely of the present time, but of

To-day the baccalaureate services of no less

future generations.

than fifteen institutions will inaugurate their commencement exercises, as follows:- Yale College, Haven, Conn.; Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.; Princeton College, Princeton, N. J.; Brown University, Providence, R. L.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; Bates College, Lewiston, Me.; University of Syracuse, New York; Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Iowa State University, Iowa City; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ind.; Davidson Codege, Mecklenburg, N. C.; Wes-

lowa City; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ind.; Davidson College, Mecklenburg, N. C.; Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

After these fitting proemial ceremonies the real campaign of brains will commence, and the week will, indeed, be a busy one, with its long array of orations and essays and the struggles for masterships and bachelorships of arts and laws and the striges for medais, and the flerce longings for the stamps of merit from atma mater. The programmes of exercises prepared for the various schools, universities, colleges and institutes are very unique and attractive, and the number of graduates will this year be extremely large.

The following is a list of nearly all the commencements yet to be held, and the chronology of the events in the history of the various institutions:—Monday, June 23—College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city.

Wednesday, June 25—Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. (235th); Princeton College, Princeton, N. J. (126th); Columbia College, New York (118th); Brown University, Providence, R. I. (105th); St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. (17th); University at Lewisburg, Pa. (26th); Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. (17th); Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. (32d); Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.; St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; Bordentown (N. J.) Female College, Vassar College, Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.

"Hunsbay, June 26—Yale College, New Haven, Conn. (173d); Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. (194th); Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. (31st); Wesleyan University, Evanston, Ill. (18th); Davidson College, Springfield, Ohio (29th); Smithson College, Lewiston, Me. (16th); University, Iswa City (13th); Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (18th); Davidson College, Springfield, Ohio (29th); Smithson College, Logansport, Ind (2d); Leicester (Mass.) Academy, College of the City of New York.

FRIDAY, June 27—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (5th).

Y. (5th).

MONDAY, June 30—Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

MONDAY, June 30—Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

N. Y. (78th); University, of Rochester, N. Y. (28d);
Marietta College, Ohio (38th); Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield; Maine Central Institute,
Pitisfield.

Pittsfield.
THURSDAY, July 3—Trinity College, Hartford,
Conn. (50th); University of Virginia, Charlottesville (48th); Indiana State University, Blooming-WEDNESDAY, July 9—University of Vermont, Burlington (82d); Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. (71st).

THURSDAY, July 10.—Amherst College, Amherst

Thursday, July 10.—Amherst College, Amherst Mass. (52d).

Weddenstan, July 16.—University of California, at Oakland (18th); Massachusetts Agricultural, at Amherst (6th).

The commencements of an especially local character will be those of Columbia College, Seton Hall College and St. John's College, which take place on Wednesday; St. Francis Kavier College, to-morrow, and the College of the City of New York on Thursday.

The new hall of Dartmouth Chapter, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, will be dedicated at mine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the following members will officiate:—W. W. Niles, 1845, orator; E. E. Smith, 1868, poet; A. B. Crosby, 1853, toast master.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Annual Distribution of Prizes. On Tuesday, June 24, the annual distribution of prizes of the Academy of the Sacred Heart will take place. This is some days earlier than usual, as generally the 29th or 30th of the month is chosen. These exhibitions are, and have been for the past five years, strictly private, the only persons participating in them being the scholars, the ladies of the institution, the Archbishop and sixty or seventy of the most distinguished clergyn

city.

The programme consists of music, singing, recicity.

The programme consists of music, singing, rectations, dialogues, &c. Then comes the distribution of prizes by the Archbishop, one very pretty feature of which is that all the young ladies receiving prizes kneel before him and are crowned by him with a wreath of white roses. Each of the graduates next kneel before the Archbishop and is presented with a gold cross, on one side of which are engraved the name and the date of the occasion and on the other the coat of arms of the institution. She is then crowned with a laurel wreath, expressive of her triumph. The valedictory address closes the entertaiment. Up to within five years ago these exhibitions were public—that is to say, the parents, guardians and relatives of the pupils were allowed to witness them. The present number of scholars is over three hundred, and of these five will graduate on Tuesday next. On the following Wednesday all the young ladies will proceed to their homes, vacations commencing on that day.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Schools to Close July 3 and Resume September 1-The Recep dons to Take Place-The Salary Qu'stion.

The time is rapidly approaching to which 75,000 little ones attending our public schools look with delight for a vacation and rest from the restraints of the class root. On the 3d of July all the schools will close, and not reopen until Monday, Septemwill close, and not reopen until Monday, September 1. Many, whose parents are able to gratify them, will, doubtless, hie away to green fields, the woodlands and the mountains, for two months of enjoyment, while their classmates who are poor must sweat in the heated and sickly city until called again to their books and black boards for another term of hard study and discipline. Nearly all the examinations for class promotions have already been held, as well as many of the receptions that occur in this month. Among the receptions yet to be held, are the following:—

Among the receptions yet to be held, are the following:—
JUNE 25.—School No. 22, corner of Sheriff and Stanton streets, male department, at nine A. M. This is a new school and they will celebrate the opening exercises.

Grammar School No. 45, in West Twenty-fourth street, near Seventh avenue, female department.

JUNE 26.—The commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York will take place at seven P. M. at the Academy of Music. The prize speaking will ocer at Association Hall at eight P. M. on the 24th. The graduating class numbers about forty persons.

School No. 10, Wooster street, near Bleecker, female department, at two P. M. The exercises will consist of music, recitations and addresses. Frances A. Pono is the principal.

School No. 33, in Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue, female department, at ten A. M.

JUNE 27.—School No. 53, at the East Side Association Hall, Yorkville, female department, at three P. M.

JULY 1.—Colored school No. 3, Forty-first street

tion Hall, Yorkville, female department, at three P. M.

JULY 1.—Colored school No. 3, Forty-first street, near Eighth avenue, male and female departments, at ten A. M.

At 7 P. M.—The reception of the pupils of the Normal College will take place at the Academy of Music, when about one hundred young ladies will be graduated.

The salary question still agitates the teachers of the public schools. The report of the Special Committee, made on the subject at the last meeting of the Board, having excited severe criticism, the committee are preparing a defence of their course, which will, it is expected, be sent to the press on Monday evening.

PATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. WHITEFIELD, N. H., June 21, 1873.

years, was knecked from a Concord and Montreal Railroad gravel train by a bridge, below Lancaster. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Frank W. Grant, aged twenty years, was killed at Newton, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, last night, while getting off a freight train on which he had taken passage, having missed the last passenger train.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

BANGOR, Me., June 21, 1873. thrown from a wagon yesterday and received, probably, fatal injuries.